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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 17 Feb 1953

SUBJECT Evacuation of Individuals from
 Vidin, Kula, Belogradchik, and
 Pirin Macedonia

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(LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. Mass evacuations of individuals and entire families commenced in the early part of 1951 and lasted until the end of the year. From the districts bordering on Yugoslavia, approximately 650 families were evacuated in 1951, the largest number of families being evacuated from the Kula and Vidin Okoliyas. Thus, for example, 236 families were evacuated from Vidin Okrug from the following villages in Vidin Okoliya:

- a. GUMZovo, 11 families;
- b. Gradets, 48 families;
- c. Tiyancvtsi, 9 families;
- d. Bregovo, 4 families;
- e. Tear Borisovo (now called Pokrayna), 8 families;
- f. Virv, 2 families; and
- g. Kosovo, 9 families;

and from the following villages in Kula Okoliya:

- a. Rakovitsa, 27 families;
- b. Kalenik, 6 families;
- c. Rabrovo, 2 families;
- d. Poletkovtsi, 12 families; and
- e. Boynitsa, 100 families.

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2. Approximately 120 families were evacuated from the Belogradchik Okoliya, 22 from Trün Okoliya, and approximately 47 families from the following villages in Pirin Macedonia:

- a. Lessovo, 6 families; e. Pobrana, 2 families;
b. Gorna Dzhumaya, 7 families; f. Kovancha, 1 family;
c. Drenovo, 2 families; g. Klepalo, 1 family; and
d. Dobocice (sic) 1 family; h. Gardela, 1 family.

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3. There were 18,000 individuals evacuated from Sofia.
4. Collection of families for evacuation was done at night. The people were packed into trucks and taken to the closest railroad stations, from where they were sent by rail under the supervision of guards to the respective localities to which they were assigned. All evacuated families have been settled in north-eastern Bulgaria, in the okoliyas of Ruse, Tutrakan, Balchik, Silistra, Kubrat, General Tosevo, Shumen, Yambol, Lukovitsa, and Deliorman (sic). The families are quartered in abandoned Turkish homes whose occupants had emigrated to Turkey.
5. The living conditions of the avacuees are very difficult. As a result, the peasants in the villages have started to collect food for these people. Thus, a campaign was started in the village of Bukovets, Lom Okoliya, for the collection of flour. Members of the Communist Party tried to prevent such activities but were not successful. There were even cases in which Party members took part in helping the evacuees.

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